December 30, 1910

Order of Withdrawal

Petroleum Reserve No. 16—California No. 7.

It is hereby ordered that the following described lands be, and the same are hereby withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry, and reserved for classification and in aid of legislation affecting the use and disposal of petroleum lands belonging to the United States, subject to all of the provisions, limitations, exceptions, and conditions contained in the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases," approved June 25, 1910:

~~T 2 1422734 2~~

7—2

Oil—California No. 7, p. 2.

Mt. Diablo Meridian, California.

T. 20 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 25, SW¼;
Sec. 26, all;
Sec. 34, E½;
Sec. 35, all;
Sec. 36, all.

T. 21 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 1, all;
Sec. 2, all;
Sec. 3, S½;
Sec. 4, N½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SE¼;
Sec. 9, N½ of NE¼, SE¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of SE¼;

Sec. 10, all;
Sec. 11, all;
Sec. 12, all;
Sec. 13, all;
Sec. 14, all;
Sec. 15, NE¼, N½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, N½ of SE¼, SE¼ of SE¼;
Sec. 23, NE¼, N½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, N½ of SE¼, SE¼ of SE¼;
Sec. 24, all;
Sec. 25, NE¼, N½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, N½ of SE¼, SE¼ of SE¼;

T. 20 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 31, SW¼.

T. 21, S., R. 17 E., Sec. 6, all;
Sec. 7, all;
Sec. 8, all;
Sec. 16, W½ of NW¼, SW¼;
Sec. 17, all;
Sec. 18, all;
Sec. 19, all;
Sec. 20, all;
Sec. 21, W½ of NE¼, W½, W½ of SE¼, SE¼ of SE¼;
Sec. 26, SW¼ of SW¼;
Sec. 27, W½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, S½;
Sec. 28, all;
Sec. 29, all;
Sec. 30, all;

Sec. 31, NE¼, N½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, N½ of SE¼;
Sec. 32 N½, N½ of SW¼, SE¼.
T. 22 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 4, NW¼, E½ of SW¼.

99552-2

2

~~T 3 1422734 3~~

7—3

Oil—California No. , p. 3.

The area involved in this order is 18,480 acres, which will make a total area of petroleum withdrawals outstanding in California of 2,626,986 acres.

Wm H Taft
President.

Dec 31 1910
Referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for appropriate action. ECF

R A Ballinger
Secretary.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1914, 38 STAT. 509, U. S. C. A. TITLE 30, SECS. 121, 122, 123.

An Act to Provide for Agricultural Entry of Lands Withdrawn, Classified, or Reported as Containing Phosphate, Nitrate, Potash, Oil, Gas, or Asphaltic Minerals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That lands withdrawn or classified as

phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas, or asphaltic minerals, or which are valuable for those deposits, shall be subject to appropriation, location, selection, entry, or purchase, if otherwise available, under the non-mineral land laws of the United States, whenever such location, selection, entry or purchase shall be made with a view of obtaining or passing title with a reservation to the United States of the deposits on account of which the lands were withdrawn or classified or reported as valuable, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same; but no desert entry made under the provisions of this Act shall contain more than one hundred and sixty acres: **Provided,** That all applications to locate, select, enter, or purchase under this Section shall state that the same are made in accordance with and subject to the provisions and reservations of this Act.

Sec. 2. That upon satisfactory proof of full compliance with the provisions of the laws under which the location, selection, entry, or purchase is made, the locator, selector, entryman, or purchaser shall be entitled to a patent to the land located, selected, entered, or purchased, which patent shall contain a reservation to the United States of the deposits on account of which the lands so patented were withdrawn or classified or reported as valuable, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same, such deposits to be subject to disposal by the United States only as shall be hereafter expressly directed by law. Any person qualified to acquire the reserved deposits may enter upon said lands with a view of prospecting

for the same upon the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of a bond or undertaking to be filed with him as security for the payment of all damages to the crops and improvements on such lands by reason of such prospecting, the measure of any such damage to be fixed by agreement of parties or by a court of competent jurisdiction. Any person who has acquired from the United States the title to or the right to mine and remove the reserved deposits, should the United States dispose of the mineral deposits in lands, may reenter and occupy so much of the surface thereof as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining and removal of the minerals therefrom, and mine and remove such minerals, upon payment of damages caused thereby to the owner of the land, or upon giving a good and sufficient bond or undertaking therefor in an action instituted in any competent court to ascertain and fix said damages: **Provided,** That nothing herein contained shall be held to deny or abridge the right to present and have prompt consideration of applications to locate, select, enter, or purchase, under the land laws of the United States, lands which have been withdrawn or classified as phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas, or asphaltic mineral lands, with a view of disproving such classification and securing patent without reservation, nor shall persons who have located, selected, entered, or purchased lands subsequently withdrawn, or classified as valuable for said mineral deposits, be debarred from the privilege of showing, at any time before final entry, purchase, or approval of selection or location,

that the lands entered, selected, or located are in fact non-mineral in character.

Sec. 3. That any person who has, in good faith, located, selected, entered, or purchased, or any person who shall hereafter locate, select, enter, or purchase, under the non-mineral land laws of the United States, any lands which are subsequently withdrawn, classified, or reported as being valuable for phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas, or asphaltic minerals, may, upon application therefor, and making satisfactory proof of compliance with the laws under which such lands are claimed, receive a patent therefor, which patent shall contain a reservation to the United States of all deposits on account of which the lands were withdrawn, classified, or reported as being valuable, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same."

ENLARGED HOMESTEAD ACT.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 19, 1909, 35 STAT. 639, U. S. C. A. TITLE 43, SEC. 218.

An Act to Provide for an Enlarged Homestead.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is a qualified entryman under the homestead laws of the United States may enter, by legal subdivisions, under the provisions of this Act, in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah,

Washington, and Wyoming, three hundred and twenty acres or less, of *non-mineral,* non-irrigable, unreserved, and unappropriated surveyed public lands which do not contain merchantable timber located in a reasonably compact body, and not over one and one-half miles in extreme length: **Provided,** That no lands shall be subject to entry under the provisions of this Act until such lands shall have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as not being, in his opinion, susceptible of successful irrigation at a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply.

Sec. 2. That any person applying to enter land under the provisions of this Act shall make and subscribe before the proper officer an affidavit as required by section twenty-two hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes, and in addition thereto shall make affidavit that the land sought to be entered is of the character described in section one of this Act, and shall pay the fees now required to be paid under the homestead laws.

Sec. 3. (As amended by the act of Mar. 3, 1915, 38 Stat. 756.)—That any person who has made, or shall make, homestead entry of lands of the character herein described, and who has not submitted final proof thereon, or who having submitted final proof still owns and occupies the land thus entered, shall have the right to enter public lands, subject to the provisions of this Act, contiguous to his first entry, which shall not, together with the original entry, exceed three hundred and twenty acres: **Provided,** That the land originally entered and that covered by

the additional entry shall have first been designated as subject to this Act, as provided by section one thereof.

Sec. 4. (As amended by the act of Mar. 3, 1915, 38 Stat. 756.)—That at the time of making final proof, as provided in section twenty-two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, the entryman under this Act shall, in addition to the proofs and affidavits required under said section, prove by himself and two credible witnesses that at least one-sixteenth of the area embraced in such entry was continuously cultivated for agricultural crops other than native grasses, beginning with the second year of the entry, and that at least one-eighth of the area embraced in the entry was so continuously cultivated beginning with the third year of the entry: **Provided**, That any qualified person who has heretofore made, or who hereafter makes, additional entry under the provisions of section three of this Act to an entry upon which final proof has not been made, may be allowed to perfect title to his original entry by showing compliance with the provisions of section twenty-two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, respecting such original entry, and thereafter in making proof upon his additional entry shall be credited with residence maintained upon his original entry from date of such original entry, but the cultivation required upon entries made under this Act must be shown respecting such additional entry, which cultivation, while it may be made upon either the original or additional entry or upon both entries, must be cultivation in addition to that relied upon and used

in making proof upon the original entry; or, if he elects, his original and additional entries may be considered as one, with full credit for residence upon and improvement made upon his original entry, in which event the amount of cultivation herein required shall apply to the total area of the combined entry, and proof may be made upon such combined entry whenever it can be shown that the cultivation required by this section has been performed; and to this end the time within which proof must be made upon such a combined entry is hereby extended to seven years from the date of the original entry: **Provided further,** That where an entry is made as additional to an entry upon which final proof has theretofore been submitted by an entryman who still owns and occupies the land thus entered, the entryman in making proof upon his additional entry shall be credited with residence maintained upon his original entry from date thereof, but the cultivation required upon entries made under this Act must be shown respecting such additional entry and must be performed upon the land included therein to the extent and for the period required in connection with the original entries under this Act, proof of which must be submitted within five years from and after the date of the additional entry: **Provided further,** That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to require residence upon the combined entry in excess of the period of residence as required by section twenty-two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of a qualified entryman to make

homestead entry in the States named in section one of this Act under the provisions of section twenty-two hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes, but no person who has made entry under this Act shall be entitled to make homestead entry under the provisions of said section, and no entry made under this Act shall be commuted.

Sec. 6. That whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall find that any tracts of land, in the State of Utah, subject to entry under this Act, do not have upon them such a sufficient supply of water suitable for domestic purposes as would make continuous residence upon the lands possible, he may, in his discretion, designate such tracts of land, not to exceed in the aggregate two million acres, and thereafter they shall be subject to entry under this Act without the necessity of residence: **Provided,** That in such event the entryman on any such entry shall in good faith cultivate not less than one-eighth of the entire area of the entry during the second year, one-fourth during the third year, and one-half during the fourth and fifth years after the date of such entry, and that after entry and until final proof the entryman shall reside within such distance of said land as will enable him successfully to farm the same as required by this section.

Sec. 7. That any person who has made or shall make homestead entry of less than three hundred and twenty acres of lands of the character herein described, and who shall have submitted final proof thereon, shall have the right to enter public lands

subject to the provisions of this Act, not contiguous to his first entry, which shall not with the original entry exceed three hundred and twenty acres: **Provided,** That the land originally entered and that covered by the additional entry shall first have been designated as subject to this Act as provided by section one thereof: **Provided further,** That in no case shall patent issue for the land covered by such additional entry until the person making same shall have actually and in conformity with the homestead laws resided upon and cultivated the lands so additionally entered, and otherwise complied with such laws, except that where the land embraced in the additional entry is located not exceeding twenty miles from the land embraced in the original entry no residence shall be required on such additional entry if the entryman is residing on his former entry: **And provided further,** That this section shall not be construed as affecting any rights as to location of soldiers' additional homesteads under section twenty-three hundred and six of the Revised Statutes. (This section added by the amendatory act of July 3, 1916, 39 Stat. 344.)

REGULATION 12 FROM OIL AND GAS REGULATIONS— ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1920, 41 STAT. 437. TAKEN FROM 47 LAND DEC. 437, AT pp. 444-446.

Preference Right of Owner of Surface.

Under section 20 of the act a preference right to a prospecting permit is given to an entryman or owner of land not claimed under any railroad grant, under

the following conditions: (1) The entry must have been made prior to February 25, 1920; (2) the entry must have been bona fide under and pursuant to the act under which made; (3) the entry must have been made without a reservation of the oil and gas, for land unwithdrawn, not classified as oil and gas land, and not known to be valuable for its oil or gas deposits, at date of entry; (4) in case the entry is patented, it must have been with a reservation of the oil and gas to the Government; if the entry is not patented, the entryman must waive all right under the entry to the oil and gas in the land; (5) if the entry has been assigned or transferred, such assignment or transfer must have been prior to January 1, 1918.

(a) Should an application for permit for entered or patented lands with a reservation of the oil and gas content to the United States be filed by a person other than the entryman or owner of the land, the applicant will be required to serve personal notice of such application upon the owner or owners of the land so entered or patented, with a warning therein that if said owner desires to exercise his preference right, if any, to a permit, he must file within 30 days his application therefor in the proper local land office. The applicant must furnish evidence of the service of notice on the owner and evidence that the party served is the owner of the land involved, either by his affidavit, duly corroborated, or by certificate of the officer in whose office transfers of real property are to be recorded.

(b) The preference-right applicant must show that he is entitled under the section above outlined, together with his qualifications, to hold a permit as previously set forth in these regulations, and if such an application be filed, the Secretary of the Interior will award the permit to the party entitled thereto.

(c) If the land, either withdrawn or unwithdrawn, is covered by an unpatented non-mineral entry **without a reservation** of the oil and gas content to the Government, a prospecting permit may not be granted so long as the entry subsists without such reservation. In cases where applications for prospecting permits are filed by persons other than the entrymen for land in this status such applications will be referred to the United States Geological Survey for classification as to the prospective oil value of the land affected. If the Geological Survey shall conclude and report that the land embraced in such a non-mineral entry is without prospective oil or gas value, the application for permit will be rejected as to such land; but if the Geological Survey shall report that the land has a prospective oil or gas value and offers a favorable opportunity for prospecting operations, then the General Land Office will direct the proper local officers to serve notice on the non-mineral entryman to the effect that said land has been reported as valuable for its oil or gas content, and that the said entryman will be allowed fifteen (15) days within which (1) to file in the local office his consent to a reservation to the Government of the oil and gas content of the land embraced in his entry and in which to exercise his preference right, if any,

to a prospecting permit for said land by filing a proper application therefor, or (2) to show cause, if any there be, why he should not consent to the mineral reservation, failing in either of which his entry will be canceled without further notice. The local office will thereupon report the action taken to the commissioner, whereupon (1) if the non-mineral entryman shall have failed to take any action, order of cancellation of the non-mineral entry will be made and action taken on the prospecting permit accordingly; (2) if consent to the reservation shall have been filed, a prospecting permit will be granted to the entryman or the former applicant, as the case may be, for the reserved mineral deposits; (3) if the non-mineral entryman shall submit a showing why the entry should not be impressed with a reservation of the mineral to the Government, such showing will be referred to the Geological Survey for consideration and report. If upon the receipt of such report the department shall conclude that the land is without mineral value, the application for prospecting permit will be rejected; but if the department shall conclude that, notwithstanding the showing made by the entryman, the land has a prospective oil and gas value, such action will be taken as the facts may warrant.

From the above it will be seen that it is desirable on the part of any applicant for a prospecting permit for land already embraced in a non-mineral entry without a reservation of the mineral, and likewise desirable on the part of any non-mineral entryman who is contending that the land is non-mineral in character, to submit with their respective applications

or showings as complete and accurate geological data as may be procurable, preferably the reports and opinions of qualified experts.

(d) In case of conflict between a preference-right claim under section 20 of the act and one claimed by virtue of section 18 or 19, the issue will be determined on the basis of priority.

(e) Claimants under this section of the act may combine their holdings for the purpose of making joint application for a permit, provided the aggregate area does not exceed 2560 acres and that all the lands for which application is made are within an area of 6 miles square or within the same township.

(f) The right of a permittee under a preference-right permit to a lease after discovery is governed by other provisions of the act, as set forth in section 8 of these regulations.

[Stamped]: Earned "M" S. H. W. 1404577-1

10— Y h— 4—003 9vvv

24— (Form approved by the Secretary of the Interior December 14, 1909.)

7 22

2-19-09
7-17-14
9- 5-14

[Stamped] Received
U. S. Land Office
Visalia, Cal.
Date Mar—6 1919
Hour 1:30pm

Department of the Interior

Homestead Entry
(Act of February 19, 1909)

[Stamped] Application made in accordance with and subject to the provisions and reservations of the Act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat. 598).

U. S. Land Office, Visalia Calif. Serial No. 08309
Receipt No. 2281014
3-6-19

Application and Affidavit

I, Jean Bourdieu (male), a resident of Coalinga
(Give full Christian name.) (Male or female.)
Fresno Co, Calif., do hereby apply to enter, under the
(Town, County, and State.)
act of February 19, 1909 (35 Stat., 639), the Lots 1, 2, E^2 NW^4: NE^4; Section 30, Township 21 S., Range 17

E., MD Meridian, containing 322.89 acres, within the Visalia Calif, land district; and I do solemnly swear that I am not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any State or Territory; that I have declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States,
(Applicant must state whether native born, naturalized, or has filed declaration of intention to become a citizen. If not native born, certified copy of naturalization or declaration of intention, as case may be, must be filed with this application.)

(Declaration of Intention on file with Visalia 06903)

and am single & over 21 years of age; that my post-
(State whether the head of a family, married or unmarried, or over twenty-one years of age, and if not over twenty-one, applicant must set forth the facts which constitute him the head of a family.)

office address is Box 815, Coalinga, Calif.; that this application is honestly and in good faith made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons, or corporation; that I will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements of law as to settlement, residence and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that I am not acting as agent of any person, corporation, or syndicate in making this entry, nor in collusion with any person, corporation, or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered, or any part thereof, or the timber thereon; that I do not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith to obtain a home for myself, and that I have not directly

or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons, corporation, or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title which I may acquire from the Government of the United States will inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except myself. I have not heretofore made any entry under the homestead, timber and stone, desert land, or preemption laws (except H. E. 06950, San Francisco

(Here describe former entry or entries by section, township, range, land district, and number of entry; how perfected, or if not perfected state that fact.)

series for 160 acres in Sec. 33, T. 22, S. R. 14 E. MDM ~~not~~ relinquished; that I am well acquainted with the character of the land herein applied for and with each and every legal subdivision thereof, having person-

[Written on side]: "C" 06903 Oct 20, 1917. 101

ally examined same; that there is not to my knowledge within the limits thereof any vein or lode of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, or copper, nor any deposit of coal, placer, cement, gravel, salt spring or deposit of salt, nor other valuable mineral deposit; that no portion of said land is claimed for mining purposes under the local customs or rules of miners, or otherwise; that no portion of said land is worked for mineral during any part of the year by any person or persons; that said land is essentially non-mineral land, and that my application therefor is not made for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining title to mineral

land; that the land is not occupied and improved by any Indian; that the lands applied for do not contain merchantable timber, and no timber ~~except~~.....

.....

(Here fully describe amount and kind of timber, if any.)

Reference is made to letter "C" F NO. Visalia 06903, dated Oct. 20, 1917, authorizing applicant to make Second Entry

Posted in 101/105-Aug 4 1919 E.L.F. 9/26/19 Cross-posted Vol. 96/215 W.E.M."O".

1404577-2

and that it is not susceptible of successful irrigation at a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply ~~except the following areas:~~.....

(Give the subdivision and area of the lands, if any, susceptible of irrigation.)

Subject to provisions to and reservations and limitations of Act of July 17, 1914.

Jean Bourdieu

(Sign here, with full Christian name.)

(NOTE): Every person swearing falsely to the above affidavit will be punished as provided by law for such offense. (See Sec. 125, U. S. Criminal Code, below.)

I Hereby Certify that the foregoing affidavit was read to ~~or by~~ affiant in my presence before affiant affixed signature thereto; that affiant is to me personally known ~~or has been satisfactorily identified before me by~~.....; that I verily

(Give full name and post-office address.)

believe affiant to be a qualified applicant and the identical person hereinbefore described; and that said affidavit was duly subscribed and sworn to before me, at my office, in Visalia, Calif.....,
(Town.) (County and State.)
within the Visalia Calif. land district, this 6th day of March, 1919

Carl A. Ferguson
Register.
(Official designation of officer.)

We, Hans R. Sumpf, of Coalinga Calif., and John E. Arnaud, of....."....", do solemnly swear that we are well acquainted with the above-named affiant and the lands described, and personally know that the statements made by him relative to the character of the said lands are true.

Hans R. Sumpf.
John E. Arnaud.

I Hereby Certify that the foregoing affidavit was read to ~~or by~~ affiants in my presence before affiants affixed signatures thereto; that affiants are to me personally know ~~(or have been satisfactorily identified before me by.....)~~; and that said affidavit was duly subscribed to before me at Visalia Calif. this 6th day of March, 1919

Carl A. Ferguson
Register.
(Official designation of officer.)

United States Land Office at Visalia Calif.

March 6, 1919.

I Hereby Certify that the foregoing application is for surveyed land of the class which the applicant is legally entitled to enter under the act of February 19, 1909; that there is no prior valid adverse right to the same, and has this day been allowed.

Carl A. Ferguson

Register.

United States Criminal Code.—Chap. 6.

Sec. 125. Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than five years. (Act, March 4, 1909. 35 Stat., 1111.)

1404577-3

MAR, Authorized by "C", 2-25.
4—196

Department of the Interior 5/7/25"C"
United States Land Office 6/11 D
Visalia, California
Serial No. 08309 Orig
Register's Final Certificate
Homestead

(List each payment separately)

Comm. (Fin.),	$24.00	Rect. 2805310
Test. Fee	2.50	Rect. 2805310
Pur. Mon.,	$ 7.22	Rect. 2281014
Comm. (Orig.)	$24.00	Rect. 2281014
Fee	10.00	Rect. 2281014
Int., $.....		Rect. .....
.....		Rect. .....

Act of 2-19-09.

June 8, 1925.
(Date)

It is hereby certified that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2291, Revised Statutes of the United States, Jean Bourdieu, Box 815, Coalinga, California, has made payment in full for Lots 1, 2, E½NW¼, NE¼ Section 30 Township 21 S., Range 17 E., M. D. Meridian, California, containing 322.89 acres.

Now, therefore, be it known that, on presentation of this Certificate to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the said Jean Bourdieu shall be entitled

to receive a Patent for the land above described if all then be found regular.

W. S. Hunsaker, Register.

(NOTE): A duplicate of this Certificate is issued to the claimant.

The original is forwarded to the General Land Office, with the entry papers, for approval by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and issuance of patent.

The duplicate copy forwarded to the claimant should be held until notice of issuance of patent is received.

In all correspondence concerning the entry in connection with which this Certificate issued, refer to the Name of the Land Office and the Serial Number noted hereon.

Posted July 16/25 in Vol. 101, P. 105, by F. H. C., Div. "O."

Approved August 19, 1925.

By A. Gutierrez, Division "C."

[Stamped on face of foregoing document]:

Jun 8 1925

Marked "M" H. H.

Jun 8 1925

Patent to contain provisions, reservations, conditions and limitations of the Act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat., 509). as to oil and gas.

Patent to contain reservation according to proviso to the Act of Aug. 30, 1890.

Pat No 967530

Oct 7 1925

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Visalia, California, has been deposited in the General Land Office, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 20, 1862, "To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of Jean Bourdieu has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the Lots one and two, the east half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of Section thirty in Township twenty-one south of Range seventeen east of the Mount Diablo Meridian, California, containing three hundred twenty-two acres and eighty-nine hundredths of an acre, according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General:

Now Know Ye, That there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said claimant the tract of Land above described; To Have and to Hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by

the authority of the United States. Also excepting and reserving to the United States all the oil and gas in the lands so patented, and to it, or persons authorized by it, the right to prospect for, mine, and remove such deposits from the same upon compliance with the conditions and subject to the provisions and limitations of the Act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat., 509).

In Testimony Whereof I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-
(Seal.) ington, the Seventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fiftieth

By the President: Calvin Coolidge

By Viola B. Pugh, Secretary.

M. P. LeRoy

Recorder of the General Land Office.

Record of Patents: Patent Number 967530

[Written on face of the foregoing document]:

~~1367090~~

1404577-4

Petitioner's Exhibit No. 6. (R. 142-149.)

This exhibit consists of four documents:

(a) The homestead application of Lillian D. Harris, of Montana, dated May 24, 1904, bearing on

its face a stamp reading "This entry allowed subject to the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1902. (public No. 161)", and a stamp accompanied by some pen and ink writing which together read "Application made in accordance with and subject to the provisions and reservations of the Act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat. 509), as to oil and gas. J.T.K./N 1-19-25." The application did *not* "state that the same (is) made in accordance with and subject to the provisions and reservations of" the Separation Act of July 17, 1914, and, obviously, it could not have been made subject to that Act for the reason that the application was filed in May, 1904.

(b) A letter dated September 27, 1922, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Senator Myers, of Montana. This letter says, *inter alia,* first, that the entry of Lillian Harris (now Jamieson) was made under and is subject to the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, secondly, that "by Executive order of January 9, 1917, all of the above described land (meaning the land entered by Lillian Harris or Jamieson) was included in Petroleum Reserve No. 53"; and, thirdly, that "With regard to the entryman's right to the oil and gas in the land, you are informed that this office cannot undertake to pass upon this matter until a specific case involving the question is properly presented for adjudication in accordance with the regular procedure". And attention is called to the case of *Cleveland Johnson* (48 L. D. 18) in which the Department held, in effect, "that an equitable title does not vest in a homestead claimant until he has done all that the law and regulations

prescribe and that where there is a mineral discovery on the land, or where the land is classified or withdrawn as mineral, *before an equitable title has vested*[1] the homestead claimant must elect to receive a patent subject to the conditions and reservations provided in the Act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat. 509) or suffer the cancellation of this entry."

(c) The decision of First Assistant Secretary Finney, dated July 15, 1924, in the matter of Lillian D. Jamieson, formerly Harris, who had appealed from a decision by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which decision had required her to amend her homestead entry "so as to reserve deposits of oil and gas therein to the United States, subject to the conditions and reservations of the Act of July 17, 1914. (38 Stat. 509.)" The decision states, *inter alia,* that the Harris or Jamieson land "was withdrawn on August 18, 1902, in connection with the Milk River Irrigation Project, and entered by this appellant on June 3, 1904, pursuant to the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and remains so withdrawn. *The entry was allowed without a mineral reservation, the lands then being neither withdrawn, classified, nor reported as valuable for oil or gas deposits."* The decision states further that "By Executive order of January 9, 1917, the area was withdrawn and included in Petroleum Reserve No. 53 and is still so reserved. This withdrawal formed the basis for the requirement of a mineral waiver, complained of by this appellant." The decision then states that the

1. If full equitable title has vested, an entryman is entitled to a patent pursuant to the terms of his entry.

entrywoman claimed that she had earned a vested right to an unrestricted patent or that, in the alternative, she was entitled to a preference right to a permit pursuant to Section 20 of the Leasing Act as against all other claimants. The decision then says "lands withdrawn and included in a Petroleum Reserve are prima facie valuable for such deposits (*Washburn v. Lane,* 258 Fed. 524; *State of Utah v. Lichliter et al.,* 50 L. D. 231); and unless final proof has been completed, including the payment of final fees and commissions, the Department must, in order to achieve the plain purposes of the Act of July 17, 1914, supra, require consent of and reservation of oil and gas deposits to the United States in lands theretofore[2] withdrawn, classified, or reported as valuable for such deposits. * * * Such reservation is required, of course, subject to the entryman's right to prove at a hearing that the lands are, in fact, nonmineral. * * * This provides means whereby mineral waiver may be avoided in proper cases. If the required mineral waiver is filed, appellant will be entitled to a preference right to permit to prospect for oil and gas, pursuant to Section 20 of the Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as against Lysle S. Bartle, who has filed application for a permit to prospect for oil and gas pursuant to Section 13 of that Act." The Commissioner's decision was then affirmed.

2. Here the word "theretofore" refers to the fact that the Executive Withdrawal of January 9, 1917, antedated the completion of final proof and, therefore, prevented the vesting of full equitable title.

(d) An oil and gas prospecting permit dated August 4, 1925, to Lillian D. Jamieson, for the lands covered by her homestead entry.

This exhibit refers to the entry of Lillian D. Jamieson as having been made under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and, judging by the digest of the exhibit which appears at page 3 of the appendix to Plaintiff's Opening Brief, counsel for complainant think that the word "withdrawn" as it is there used, means withdrawn from all forms of settlement, location, sale or entry, just as the Executive Withdrawal Order of December 30, 1910, with which we are concerned in the case at bar, withdrew the Bourdieu lands from all forms of settlement, location, sale or entry. But that is simply not so, and counsel for the complainant have entirely misunderstood the meaning of their Exhibit 6. There are two withdrawals referred to in the exhibit. One is a withdrawal under the Reclamation Act, and it was made on August 18, 1902, and not 1920 as counsel say in their digest of this exhibit; the other is an Executive Withdrawal of January 9, 1917, which included the lands in Petroleum Reserve No. 53. The Reclamation Act withdrawal was made pursuant to the terms and requirements of Section 3 of the Act of June 17, 1902, c. 1093, 32 Stat. 388, U. S. C. title 43, Section 416, and that third section reads as follows:

> "The Secretary of the Interior shall, before giving the public notice provided for in section 419 of this chapter, withdraw from public entry the lands required for any irrigation works contemplated under the provisions of this chapter,

and shall restore to public entry any of the lands so withdrawn when, in his judgment, such lands are not required for the purposes of this chapter; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, at or immediately prior to the time of beginning the surveys for any contemplated irrigation works, to withdraw from entry, *except under the homestead laws,* any public lands believed to be susceptible of irrigation from said works: Provided, That all lands entered and entries made under the homestead laws within areas so withdrawn during such withdrawal shall be subject to all the provisions, limitations, charges, terms, and conditions of this chapter; that said surveys shall be prosecuted diligently to completion, and upon the completion thereof, and of the necessary maps, plans, and estimates of cost, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine whether or not said project is practicable and advisable, and if determined to be impracticable or unadvisable he shall thereupon restore said lands to entry."

The words "except under the homestead laws", which we have caused to be italicized in the above quotation, show clearly that the lands involved in the *Jamieson* case were not withdrawn from homestead entry and that no attempt was made to withdraw them from homestead entry until the date of the Executive Withdrawal of January 9, 1917. It is clear, therefore, that Lillian D. Jamieson did not enter upon lands which had been withdrawn or classified or reported as valuable for mineral prior to the date of her entry. It is equally clear that she made her homestead entry in 1904 upon lands under a reclamation project, which

lands were, *thirteen years later*, and before she had finally proved up under her homestead entry, withdrawn from all forms of settlement, location, sale or entry by an Executive Order dated January 9, 1917, and included in Petroleum Reserve No. 53. The question passed upon by the Land Department in this *Jamieson* case was the question whether Jamieson had acquired an equitable title before the date of the Executive Withdrawal of January 9, 1917, so as to entitle her to an unrestricted patent to the entire premises, land, oil and everything else, or whether her case was such a case as was contemplated by Section 3 of the Separation Act of July 17, 1914. And it was held, and the fact that she got her oil and gas prospecting permit in 1925, against an applicant under Section 13 of the Leasing Act, proves that it was held, that she had entered her lands "bona fide as agricultural" and that they had been subsequently to the date of her entry withdrawn or classified as oil and gas lands. In other words, this *Jamieson* case was precisely a "case of lands bona fide entered as agricultural, and not withdrawn or classified as mineral at the time of entry", and the entrywoman was clearly entitled to a preference under Section 20 of the Leasing Act.

We trust that the above analysis of Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 6 will show the court that there is no more resemblance between *Bourdieu's* case and the *Jamieson* case than there is between daylight and darkness. The *Bourdieu* case presents an instance of an entryman who entered lands which had been withdrawn or classified as mineral *before* the date on which he

entered them. The *Jamieson* case presents an instance of an entrywoman who entered lands bona fide as agricultural, which were withdrawn or classified as mineral *after* the date on which she entered them and before the date on which she completed her final proof.

Petitioner's Exhibit No. 15. (R. 150-158.)

This exhibit consists of three documents.

The first is the homestead entry application, dated August 29, 1918, of Hubert Francois, of Ventura County, California, under Section 2289, R. S.,—a general agricultural land law, for 161.28 acres of land. In the margin there is stamped the following: "Application made in accordance with and subject to the provisions and reservations of the Act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat., 509);" but the application does *not* "state that the same (is) made in accordance with and subject to the provisions and reservations of" the Act of July 17, 1914, and this omission is in contradistinction to Bourdieu's application, which did state that proviso which the first section of the Separation Act requires to be stated in "all applications" made under that first section.

The second document is a letter, dated June 21, 1922, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Register and Receiver at Los Angeles, California, in which the Commissioner says, *inter alia,* that on Nov. 16, 1921, one Lewis had applied for an oil and gas prospecting permit on lands covered in part by the homestead entry of the above mentioned

Hubert Francois whose entry had been made *"without oil and gas reservation"*; that under paragraph 12(c) of the Regulations under the Leasing Act, "the Director of the United States Geological Survey (had) reported that the geologic conditions existing under this land are such that opportunity for prospecting should not be denied. He, therefore, recommended that a prospecting permit be issued to the applicant entitled thereto"; that the homestead entry having been made prior to February 25, 1920, the entryman, Hubert Francois, was entitled to a preference right under Section 20 of the Leasing Act if he exercised his right promptly and at the same time filed his consent to a reservation of the oil and gas content to the government; that the entryman be notified of his right; that if he failed to exercise his right promptly it would be considered as waived.

The third document is an oil and gas prospecting permit, dated November 24, 1922, to Hubert Francois for the lands embraced in his homestead entry.

This presents another case of "lands entered bona fide as agricultural, and not withdrawn or classified as mineral at the time of entry." Specifically, it is another case of an entryman who was protected by Section 3 of the Separation Act of July 17, 1914—an entryman who entered upon lands bona fide as agricultural which were *subsequently* reported as being valuable for oil and gas. Bourdieu, in contradistinction to Francois, entered upon lands which had *theretofore* been "withdrawn or classified as mineral."

Letter from Director of the Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, taken from U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 623, at page 104:

February 24, 1908.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to call your attention to page 15 (inclosed herewith) of the Daily Consular and Trade Report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, of Saturday, February 15, 1908, which directs attention to the superiority of liquid fuel, that is, petroleum products in one or another form, on steamships, and also to the policy of the British Government in using such liquid fuels as emergency fuel in battle ships; also to the editorial on page 3 of The Oil Industry of January 15, 1908.

It will be easy, if desired, to multiply the authoritative statements already in print concerning the superiority of liquid fuel for the Navy. For that reason I have to recommend that the filing of claims to oil lands in the State of California be suspended in order that the Government may continue ownership of valuable supplies of liquid fuel in this region where all fuel is expensive.

It is evident that the many reports on the superiority of liquid fuel that the question of its adoption is simply a question as to the price at which suitable petroleum products can be purchased.

The present rate at which the oil lands in California are being patented by private parties will make it impossible for the people of the United States to

continue ownership of oil lands there more than a few months. After that, the Government will be obliged to repurchase the very oil that it has practically given away.

The inadequacy of the coal supply of the Pacific Coast is well known to everyone who has made the subject of fuel a study. The local supply is derived entirely from a few mines on Puget Sound and one locality in eastern Washington. There are also some coal developments in Oregon, but no deposits here of a quality much above a lignite. In California the supply is limited to a small production of poor coal and coal briquettes about Mount Diablo, near San Francisco; and one mine in Monterey County, which is producing a small quantity of a fairly good bituminous which is not being marketed as yet, owing to poor transportation facilities. The great bulk of the coal used on the Pacific Coast is obtained from our western inland fields or from Australia.

Regarding the petroleum supply, the production last year did not meet the requirements of the trade, and the reserve stock was drawn on to meet the demand. At present the rate of increase in demand is more rapid than the increase in production, and this, taken in connection with the great falling off in certain of the older fields, due to depletion of the sands and to flooding by water of sands which otherwise might be productive, shows how important is this matter of a conservation of the remaining supply.

Those areas in which the probabilities are greatest for striking commercial deposits of oil have nearly all been prospected with a drill and either proven or con-

demned. There are only a few areas of probable oil territory now remaining under governmental control, and these are rapidly being filed on and patented, either through legitimate oil development or by subterfuge, over claims for gypsum, etc. If anything is to be done regarding the matter, there is no question but that it should be done at once, for prospecting is now going on at an unprecedented rate throughout the West. All of the larger oil companies realize not only that the supply in the proven fields is limited, but that the area over which prospecting is liable to result favorably, is also restricted.

Very respectfully,

Geo. Otis Smith,

Director.

Letter from Director of the Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, taken from U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 623, at pages 133, 134:

September 17, 1909.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed to your predecessor in February, 1908. The arguments presented in support of the recommendation made at that time are still valid, and they have been amplified in the Survey's Conservation report on the petroleum resources of the United States, a copy of which I submit herewith. In this report it is shown that the present production of

petroleum exceeds the legitimate demands of the trade and that inasmuch as the disposal of the public petroleum lands at nominal prices simply encourages overproduction the logical method of checking this unnecessary waste would be to secure the enactment of legislation that would provide for the sane development of this important resource. In view of the well known facts of the mode of occurrence of oil and the all too common practice of drilling wells close to boundary lines of private holdings that are being developed for oil, conservation of the petroleum supply demands a law that will provide for disposal of the oil remaining in the public domain in terms of barrels of oil rather than of acres of land.

I have the honor to also call your attention to the estimate in the petroleum report that at least one-half pint of lubricating oil is used for every ton of coal converted into power, and that this quantity of lubricating oil represents over a half-gallon of crude petroleum. Taking this into account as well as the increasing use of fuel oil by the American Navy there would appear to be an immediate necessity for assuring the conservation of a proper supply of petroleum for the Government's own use. I would therefore renew my recommendation that pending the enactment of adequate legislation on this subject, the filing of claims to oil land in the State of California be suspended.

In this connection it is important to note that acting on my report of June 4, 1909, classifying certain oil lands in California, the Commissioner of the General Land Office issued instructions to Registers and receivers to withhold those oil lands from agricultural

entry pending consideration of the question of legislation. The area of oil land affected by this action is about 427,000 acres, to at least 40 per cent of which the Government retains title. In several townships, notably T. 32, S., R. 22 E.; T. 32 S., R. 23 E.; T. 32 S., R. 21 E.; T. 30 S., R. 21 E.; T. 31 S., R. 23 E.; T. 31 S., R. 22 E.; T. 31 S., R. 24 E. of the Mount Diablo Meridian; and in T. 11 N., R. 24 W., and T. 12 N., R. 25 W., of the San Bernardino Meridian, there are compact areas of unappropriated oil land, each including from 6 to 16 contiguous sections.

Very respectfully,

Geo. Otis Smith,

Director.

Terms of the Withdrawal Order of September 27, 1909. (R. 183, 184.)

Withdrawal of September 27, 1909.

September 27, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

In accordance with your orders I have the honor to submit the following recommendation which covers approximately 3,041,000 acres of which the larger part is probably private land and not affected by this withdrawal.

Temporary Petroleum Withdrawal No. 5.

In aid of proposed legislation affecting the use and disposition of the petroleum deposits on the public

domain, all public lands in the accompanying lists are hereby temporarily withdrawn from all forms of location, settlement, selection, filing, entry, or disposal under the mineral or non-mineral public land laws. All locations or claims existing and valid on this date may proceed to entry in the usual manner after field investigation and examination.

(Then follows description of lands.)

(From Appendix pp. 38-40, entitled "Digest of decisions and opinions in connection with the administration of the Act of February 25, 1920, as apply to oil and gas", published with General Land Office Circular No. 672, Government Printing Office 1920, approved March 11, 192[illegible], reprinted as amended to October 29, 1920, and containing "Regulations concerning oil and gas permits and leases" etc.)

Oil-land leases—Stock-raising homesteads.

The question has arisen as to whether or not the provisions of section 20 of the leasing act are applicable to lands covered by stock-raising homestead entries.

Section 20 is one of the so-called relief sections of the law, all of which sections are based upon alleged equities of the persons to whom a preference right to a permit or lease is accorded. It was designed to recognize the equities of persons who had gone upon the public domain and made homestead entries under the 160 or 320 acre homestead law, neither of which contains any reservation of minerals, upon the theory and

under the belief that they were obtaining an unrestricted title to the land. Because of a *subsequent* withdrawal or classification of the land as mineral after the allowance of their entries, and after they had spent their time and money upon the land, they were under the necessity of either losing the land entirely or accepting a patent under the provisions of the act of July 17, 1914, reserving the oil and gas deposits in the land to the United States. No such equity or reason exists in the case of entries under the 160 or 320 acre homestead law made upon lands *theretofore* withdrawn or classified as mineral, because the entryman knew at the time he made the entry that the mineral was known and reserved to the United States, and the most he could obtain was a patent expressly excluding the oil and gas deposits. This is true of all stock-raising homestead entries; for by the terms of the act itself all minerals within the land are expressly reserved to the United States, together with the right to enter upon the lands, mine and remove the same.

Lands within stock-raising homestead entries need not be withdrawn or classified for the purpose of preventing disposition of minerals under the agricultural land laws, because the minerals are reserved in the law itself. It is, therefore, clear that Congress, when it used in section 20 of the leasing act, the words "lands bona fide entered as agricultural and not withdrawn or classified as mineral at the time of entry", had in mind only the entries under the 160 or 320 acre homestead law, which contains no reservation or classification of mineral, and where *subsequently,* by reason

of a withdrawal or classification, the entryman was, as stated above, under the necessity of accepting a restricted patent. Any other construction of the statute would involve the disregarding of the language "and not withdrawn or classified as mineral at the time of entry".

The regulations specifically state that the preference right under section 20 of the act exists only where the land was entered prior to withdrawal or classification, and *subsequent* to entry was withdrawn or classified as oil or gas bearing in character. This clearly could have no application to entries under the stock-raising homestead law, where all minerals are reserved and where no withdrawal or classification is necessary.

Preferential rights of agricultural claimants.

Whatever preferential rights homesteaders or other agricultural entrymen as such may have to oil permits or leases must be found in section 20 of the act. While this section is not as clear and specific in some respects as might be desired, it is apparent that the class of entrymen or patentees on which Congress intended by this section to confer a preference right is those who made their entries when the land was *not withdrawn or classified* as mineral, and who were therefore permitted to make their entries without any reservation of the mineral to the Government, but were or will be compelled to take a patent with the reservation because of a withdrawal or classification of the land, or because in the meantime the land has become of known mineral character, before submission

of final proof. It is also apparent that this section is in the nature of a relief provision, designed to take care of those who found themselves in the situation above described at the time the act was passed, and not intended to provide generally for the disposition of mineral rights under the homestead law in the future.

With these general propositions in mind, the following specific statements may be made:

1. If the land was withdrawn or classified *at the time of entry* so that the entry was made with a reservation of the mineral, there is no preference right. Conversely, to entitle the homesteader to a preference right the entry must have been properly made *without a reservation* of the mineral.

2. There can be no preference right on an entry allowed after February 25, 1920. See section 12 of the regulations.

3. There can be no preference right on a stock-raising entry under the act of December 29, 1916, for under that act all entries are made with a reservation of the mineral.

4. If the homestead entry was made without reservation of the mineral, but after the lands were of known mineral character, and for the purpose of acquiring mineral rights, there is no preference right to a permit because (*a*) such an entry should have been made with a reservation of the mineral and the requisite nonmineral affidavit on which the entry was procured was fraudulent, and (*b*) the entry is not "of lands bona fide entered as agricultural".

5. But where one has an original entry under the 160 or 320 acre law and an additional entry under the stock-raising (640-acre) law, the entryman will have the same rights under the original as he would have had had he not made the additional.

6. Where one has an entry without a reservation of the mineral, nobody (not even the entryman himself) may acquire a permit or lease for the mineral so long as the entry stands in that shape.

7. But if the entryman in the case last above mentioned files a waiver of the mineral rights in the land, then he may exercise his preference right, if he has any, and if not, others may file application for a mineral permit or lease.

8. The "reservation" of the mineral above referred to is pursuant to section 2 of the act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat., 509), which provides that the mineral occupant shall pay any damage caused to the agricultural claimant.

9. Where a patented entry, or one on which final certificate has issued, has been sold or transferred, the transferee would have the same rights as the entryman, provided he acquired the land before January 1, 1918, but if he acquired it after that date, there would be no preference right in anybody.

10. A patentee, or entryman with final certificate, with a reservation of the mineral to the Government, who has a preference right cannot withhold the land from development indefinitely. Section 12 of the regulations provides that if anybody else applies for a permit on the land, the preference-right man shall

be given notice and allowed 30 days within which to exercise his preference and apply for a permit himself; otherwise he will be out.

11. The preference-right claimant must be qualified to take a permit under the law the same as anybody else; for instance, an alien transferee of patented land could not get a permit or lease; one who has already received the limit of permits allowed could not get a permit.

12. The matter of whether the agricultural entry on which a preference right to a permit is predicated is within or without a known producing structure cuts no figure in connection with the preference rights here under consideration, provided that only one permit may be granted to the same structure.

13. In case of conflict between a preference-right claimant under sections 18 and 19 and one under section 20 the one would prevail whose rights were prior in their lawful inception.

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COUNTY
SAN BENITO
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COUNTY
COUNTY
COUNTY
COUNTY
COUNTY
COUNTY
COUNTY
KINGS
TULARE
KINGS
TULARE
COUNTY
RAILROAD INDEMNITY LIMIT
20 MILE LIMIT
RAILROAD GRANT LINE
20 MILE LIMIT
Hollister
Peachtree
SAN LORENZO RANCHO
Priest Valley
Los Gatos Creek
Kings River
Reyes River
Goshen
Hanford
Huron
Alcalde
Corcoran
Tule
Stone Canon
Parkfield
Salinas River
San Antonio River
TULARE LAKE
CHOLAME
Mc LURE
MONTEREY
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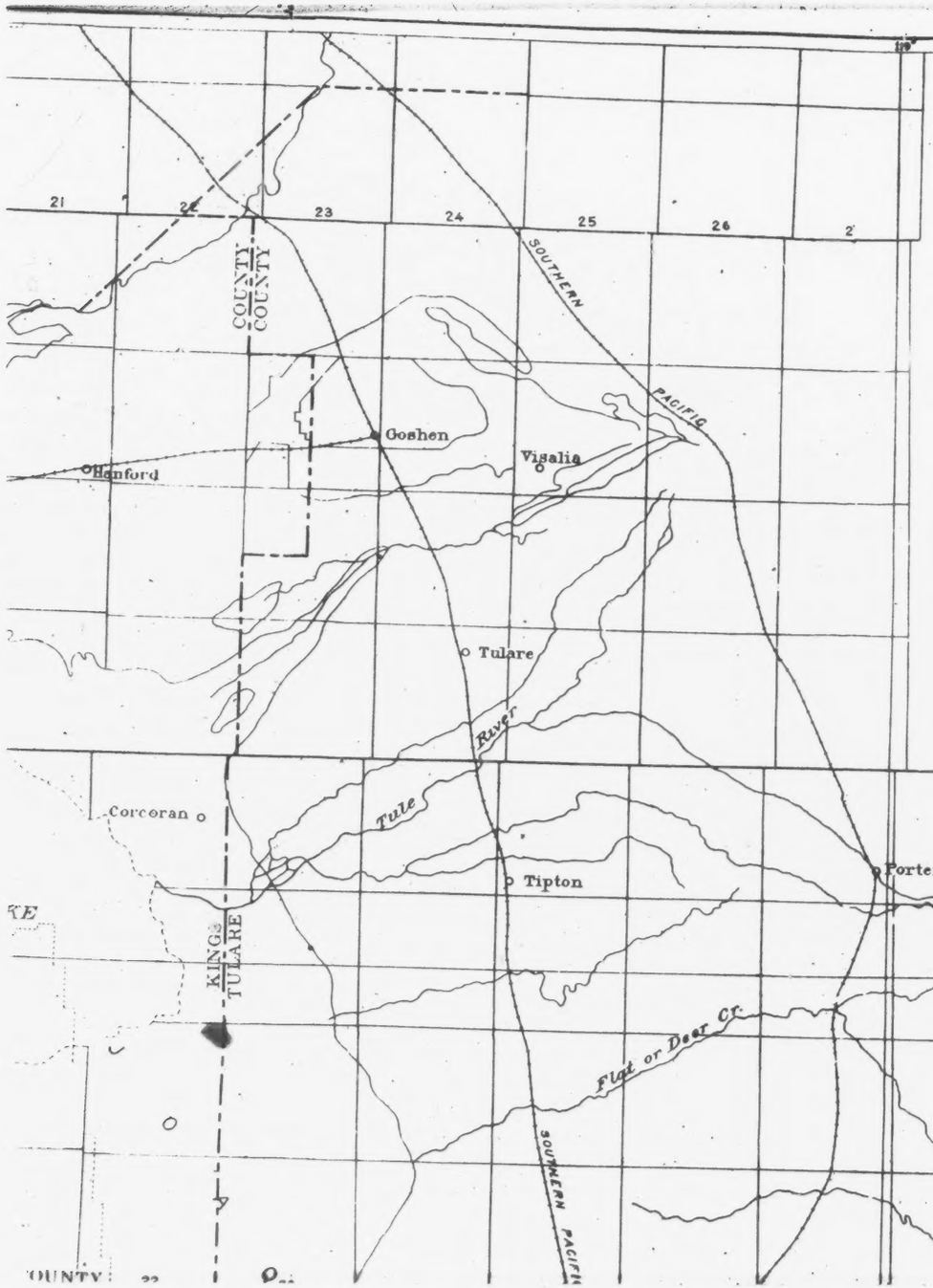
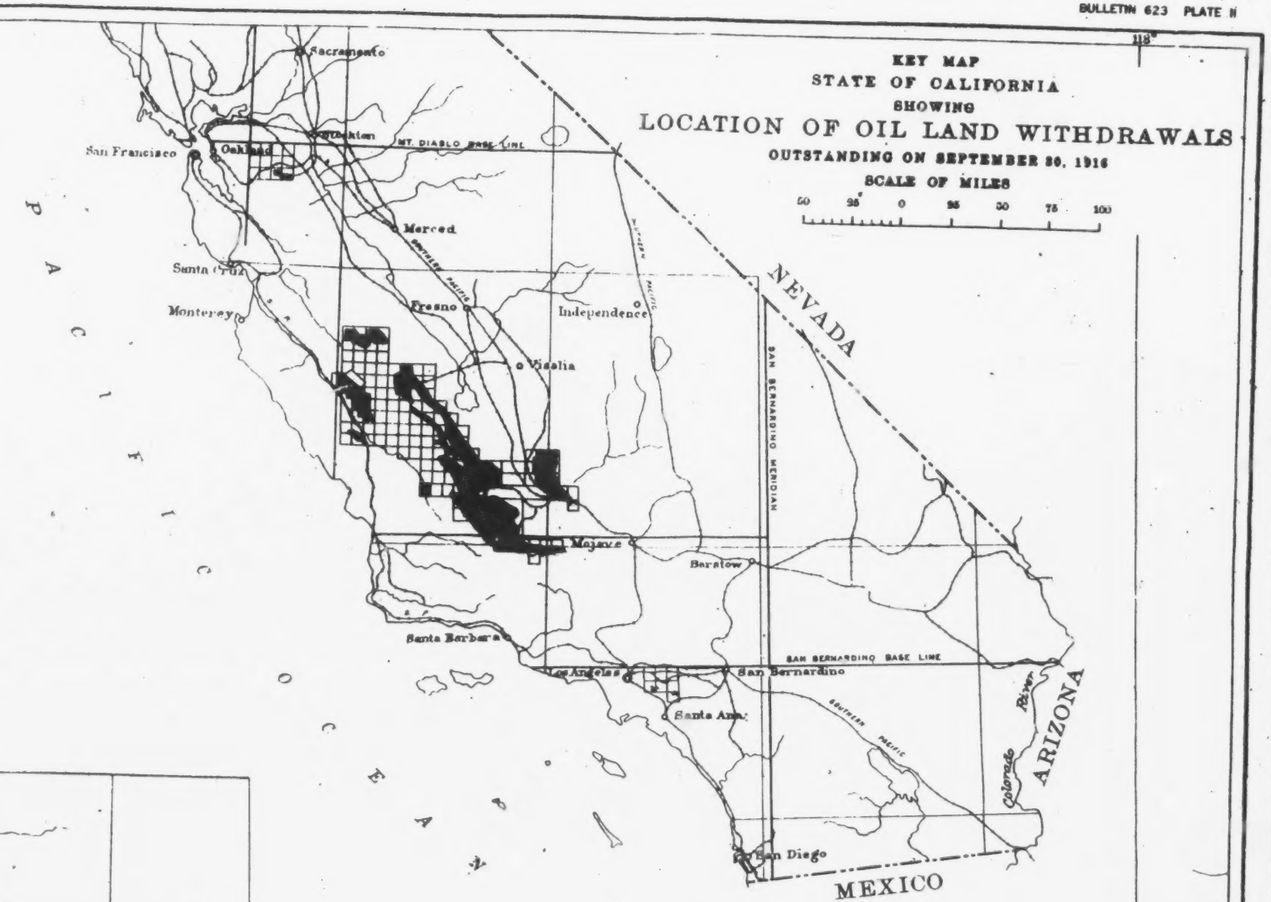


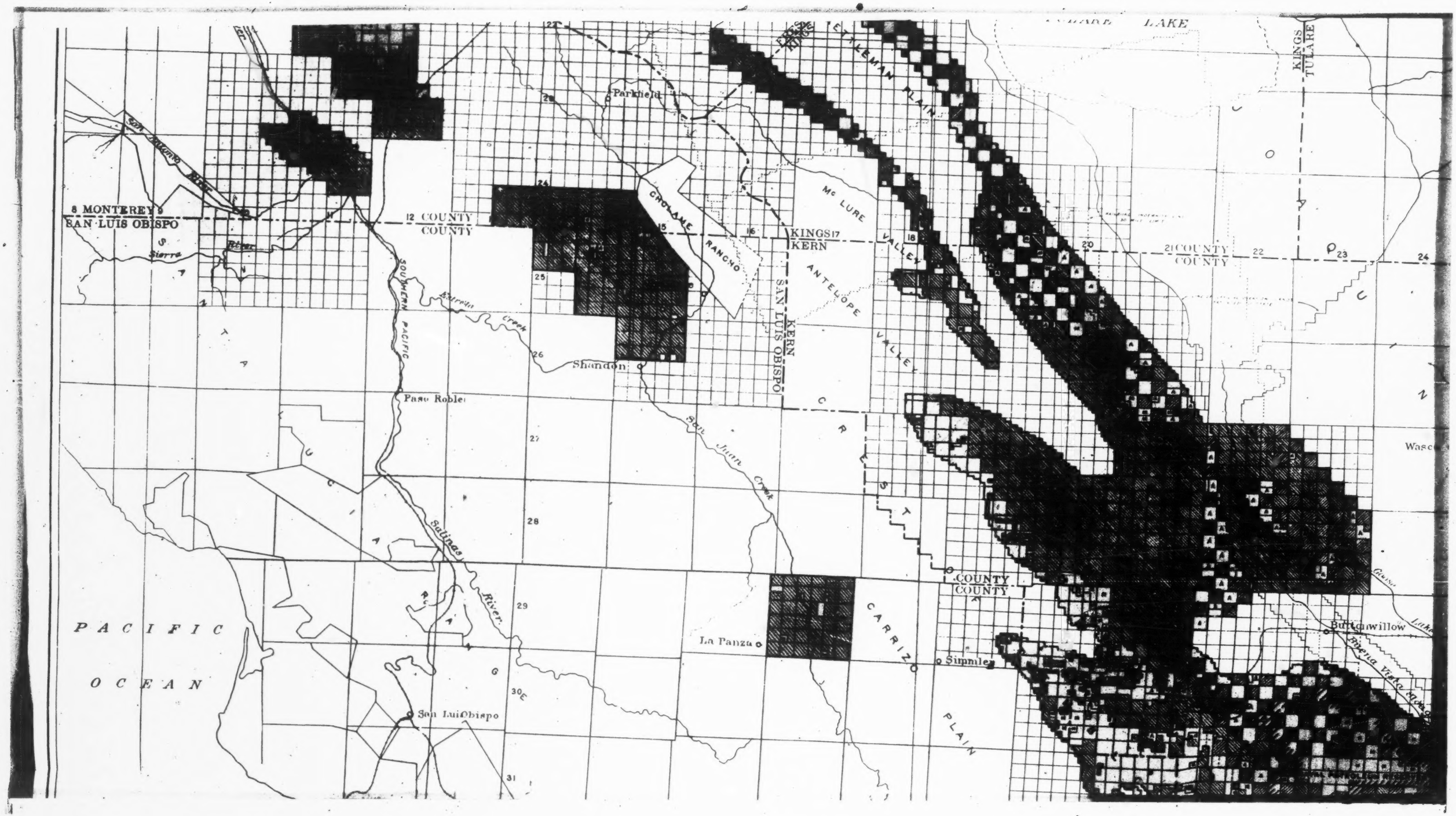


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FRANKLIN K. LANE, SECRETARY

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

MA. SHOWING

PETROLEUM WITHDRAWALS


LAKE
KINGS
TULARE
ET ALEMAN PLAIN
Parkfield
SAN ANDREAS FAULT
CHOLAME
RANCHO
Mc LURE
VALLEY
ANTELOPE
VALLEY
8 MONTEREY 9
SAN LUIS OBISPO
12 COUNTY
COUNTY
KINGS 17
KERN
21 COUNTY
COUNTY
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23
24
25
26
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Sierra
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Estrella Creek
Shandon
Paso Robles
San Juan Creek
Salinas River
SAN LUIS OBISPO
KERN
COUNTY
COUNTY
CARRIZO
PLAIN
La Panza
Simmler
Buttonwillow
Wasco
PACIFIC
OCEAN
San LuiObispo

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GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

MAP SHOWING

PETROLEUM WITHDRAWALS

OUTSTANDING ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1916

IN THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BASE MAP ENLARGED FROM GENERAL LAND OFFICE BASE
EDITION OF 1907

SCALE: 1 INCH = 8 MILES

LEGEND

Outstanding withdrawals September 30, 1916 — From Geological Survey records.

Naval Petroleum Reserves Nos. 1 and 2. — From Geological Survey records.

Lands patented to railroads. — From Land Office records, completed to April, 1915, by J. H. G. Wolf of the Bureau of Mines.

Lands patented, other than those to railroads. — From Land Office records, completed to April, 1915, by J. H. G. Wolf of the Bureau of Mines.

M — Lands covered by mineral applications for patent. — From Land Office records, completed to April, 1915, by J. H. G. Wolf of the Bureau of Mines.

A — Lands covered by nonmineral entries or selections. — From Land Office records, completed to April, 1915, by J. H. G. Wolf of the Bureau of Mines.

PACIFIC OCEAN

Paso Robles

San Luis Obispo

Port San Luis

Avila

Tesla

R 3 E. R 4 E. MD Mer.

Puente

Whittier

La Habra

Olinda

Fullerton

R 11 W. R 10 W. R 9 W. S B Mer.

Salinas River

San Juan Creek

La Panza

Simmler

CARRIZO PLAIN

COUNTY

COUNTY

Wasco

Buttonwillow

Lake

Riviera Weste Canal

Santa Maria River

Santa Maria

Cuyama

17 River

SAN LUIS OBISPO

SANTA BARBARA

ELKHORN HILLS

Wasioja

COUNTY

COUNTY

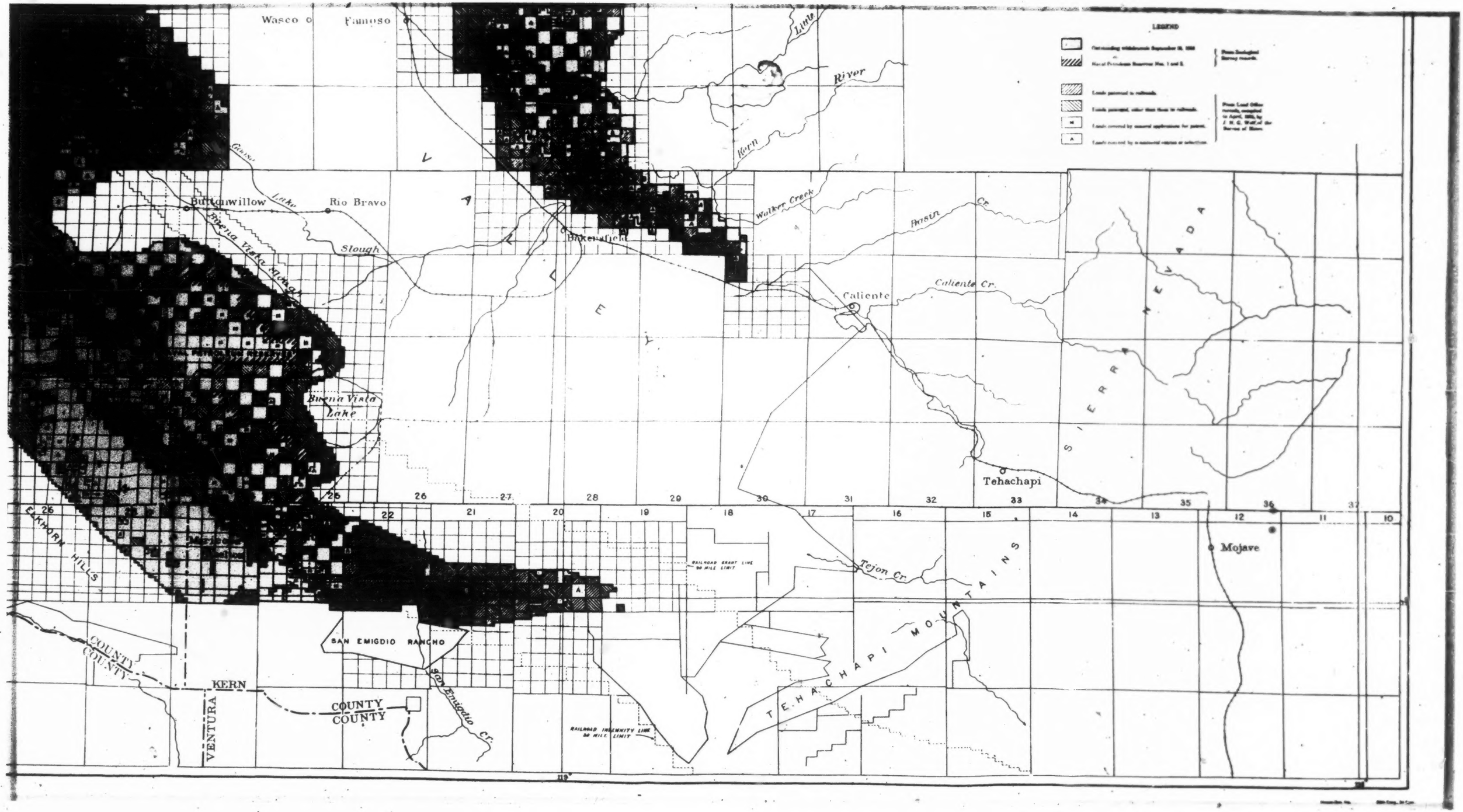
KERN

VENTURA

Sisquoc

River

120°


LEGEND
Wasco
Famoso
Little
River
Kern
Buttonwillow
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Riverlake Highway
Slough
Bakersfield
Walker Creek
Poso Cr.
Caliente
Caliente Cr.
Buena Vista
Lake
Tehachapi
SIERRA
NEVADA
MOUNTAINS
EXMHORN HILLS
RAILROAD GRANT LINE
20 MILE LIMIT
Tejon Cr.
TEHACHAPI MOUNTAINS
Mojave
SAN EMIGDIO RANCHO
COUNTY
COUNTY
KERN
COUNTY
COUNTY
VENTURA
San Emigdio Cr.
RAILROAD INDEMNITY LINE
20 MILE LIMIT